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The curriculum embraces all the branches of
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Or Civil, Electrical Mining Engineering, etc.
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Saved Apparatus, Instruments, etc. Open in
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Great demand for ex-students in all lines.
New students should enroll at once.
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WORLD-LEADERS in \$30 Suits and Over-
coats made to order; style, fit, trimmings
and workmanship guaranteed. Call and ex-
amine our \$30 suits and overcoats, or write for
samples, so that you may see that these suits
and overcoats are sold elsewhere for \$25 and
\$30.
NEUHAUS & CO. TAILORS,
1618 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
OF SACRAMENTO.
Corner Fourth and J Sts.

ALL DEPOSITORS FOUR PER CENT
ON TERM DEPOSITS, THREE PER CENT
ON ORDINARY DEPOSITS

**Accepts deposits in sums
from ONE DOLLAR and
upward.**

Guaranteed Capital. \$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve. . . 375,000
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Freight and Teamster
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Freight hauled from Martell depot
and other points at lowest rates.
All parties wanting freight from
Martell delivered promptly should
have the same addressed in care of
A. Piccardo, and send bills of lading
care Peter Piccardo Water St.

Receipt books, location blanks, deeds
mortgages, promissory notes, etc.,
for sale; also mining signals on
cloth, graduation diplomas, at the
Ledger office.

Copies of the license ordinance of
the City of Jackson in pamphlet form
may be had at the Ledger office; price
15c. each.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

Stone Bread.—Hygienic Yawning.—
Gum Farming.—An Unknown Force.
—Changeable Eyes.—A Durable
Tire Material.—The Smuggler's
Undoing.—The smokeless Locomo-
tive.—A Tiny War Vessel.

An investigation of geophagy, or
the earth eating habit, has shown that
its excesses include a liking for the
odor and taste of the variety of clay
eaten, an unnatural craving due to
disease, an attempt to satisfy hunger,
the force of example, and supposed
medicinal virtues. The habit seems
to exist all over the world. Fine
clay, or stone butter, is eaten on
bread in Germany, and earth is baked
in bread in Sweden and the Kola
peninsula, and is found in the
markets of parts of Italy. The
Persians use it in sweetmeats; the
Nubians, as medicine. The gray
shale so much eaten in Northern
India is taken in chiefly at Bikanir,
and 2,000 camel-lords are sent yearly
to the Punjab. Another great delicacy
is soil containing white ants and
their nests.

Systematic yawning seems to have
proven highly successful in Austria
as a method of vocal and health cul-
ture. Dr. H. Nalgi advises deep
yawning, with arms outstretched,
thus ensuring complete change of air
in the lungs, and at each treatment
he has his patients make six to eight
yawns, each being followed by
swallowing. He regards the exercise
with deep breathing, as the best
means of strengthening the respiratory
organs and muscles, while it gives
astounding relief in catarrh of the
throat. For singers a like practice
causes the tonsils and uvula to retract
and harden, and the clear passage
gives the voice greater volume and
improved quality.

Various bacteria are found by Greig
Smith, a New South Wales investi-
gator, to take part in the formation
of vegetable gums. One kind pro-
duces soluble gum arabic; another,
an insoluble variety. Cultivation of
suitable bacteria may greatly increase
gum production, and the yield of
unproductive species may be augmen-
ted by furnishing a little tannin.
The singular attraction and repul-
sion now being much discussed by
German physicists have been brought
to notice by the experiments of Prof.
C. Grunin of Berlin, although the
same phenomena seem to have ap-
peared in an earlier apparatus of
Abbe Martin, whose results were de-
clared to be due to convection cur-
rents. In one form of Prof. Grunin's
apparatus a paper vane is suspended
by a quartz thread in a glass tube.
In the sunshine the vane turns to
correspond with the sun's position,
but when a thin aluminum rod is
introduced it is attracted or repelled,
the action varying from day to day
and seeming to depend upon the con-
dition of the atmosphere. Tempera-
ture has no effect, while the behavior
of the vane announces certain changes
in the weather from 12 to 30 hours in
advance. The experiments seem to
eliminate heat electricity, magnetism
and X rays as possible causes, and
Prof. Grunin infers the presence in
the atmosphere of two different fluids
which penetrate all matter and pro-
duce energy without exchange of
heat.

Some of the Attidae, or jumping
spiders, have eyes that can be
voluntarily changed in color, a
peculiarity that belongs to no other
animals. In a specimen captured at
Buitenzorg, Java, W. Strikland has
noticed a remarkable development of
the great goggle eyes so characteristic
of this family, and this spider sur-
prised its captor by suddenly chang-
ing the dark brown of these eyes to
bright grass green, and then soon
changing back again. The operation
was repeated so often that the creature
seemed to take pride in its strange
power. The captive soon died and no
other specimen has been obtainable,
but the phenomenon in a less con-
spicuous degree has been found in a
smaller and commoner species.

Elastas, a new tire filling, is a mix-
ture of gine, glycerine and chrome
salts. The melted material is forced
into the ordinary hollow rubber tire,
and protects against puncture while
retaining nearly as great resiliency as
the pneumatic tires. The substance
is claimed to resist hardening and
disintegration under all conditions.
Even such tricks as hiding jewels
in hollow shoe-heels or swallowing
diamonds cannot longer be depended
upon to cheat the customs officials.
In the French Government tests of
the X-ray detective of Alphonse Le
Roux, persons representing smuggling

passengers have been examined with-
out removal of clothing or any indis-
crepancy except being detained a few
moments before the apparatus, and so
rapid is the process that 167 persons
received attention in 45 minutes. On
these individuals were articles of
many kinds, variously concealed.
Watches were revealed in the lining
of a man's coat, rings in the hem of a
woman's skirt, a tiny locket under a
young man's tongue, watch chains
and a bracelet in the coils of a
woman's hair, card cases in a man's
shoes, and even buttons—proving the
presence of gloves—under the clothing
over a man's chest. Tried on postal
packages, without breaking seals or
untying strings, all kinds of improper
articles were shown in the most inno-
cent and unlikely hiding places.

The dream of smokeless cities will
be realized at no distant day. Euro-
pean engineers have visions of smoke-
less railways, and a method of solving
this part of the problem is being al-
ready tested between Ostend and
Brussels. The engine used is of
special construction. It has an
aspirator which sucks in all smoke
and steam, and a special receptacle
where the vapors are chemically de-
composed. Neither smoke nor steam
escapes into the open air.
The new gasoline torpedo boat of
the British navy is smaller, lighter
and faster than the usual steam pro-
pelled vessel. It is but 60 feet long
and 9 feet beam, has three propellers,
and makes 21 knots, carrying a load of
three tons. Its light draft and great
speed admirably adapt it for coast
defense. The tank is not a part of
the hull, and in case of accident the
gasoline will pass into the air instead
of filling the interior of the vessel
with explosive vapor.

Nothing will relieve indigestion
that is not a thorough digestant.
Kodol digests what you eat and allows
the stomach to rest—recuperate—grow
strong again. Kodol is a solution of
digestive acids and as nearly as pos-
sible approximates the digestive juices
that are found in the stomach. Kodol
takes the work of digestion off the
digestive organs, and while perform-
ing this work itself does greatly assist
the stomach to a thorough rest. In
addition the ingredients of Kodol are
such as to make it a corrective of the
highest efficiency and by its action
the stomach is restored to its normal
activity and power. Kodol is manu-
factured in strict conformity with the
National Pure Food and Drug Law.
Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

Hospital Report.

The county physician reports
matters at the county hospital for the
month of January as follows:
Admitted—R. W. Moon, native of
Illinois, suffering from heart disease.
A. Pelgrini, Italy, syphilis.
T. Drasovich, Austria, fracture of
leg.
G. Ivanovich, Austria, a grippa.
P. Mahur, Ireland, hemorrhage.
Mrs. K. Trabucco, for operation.
Discharged—James Brown, recover-
ed; Fred H. Carr, recovered; Peter
Halverson, recovered; P. Mahur, im-
proved.
Died.—Bartola Batista, heart dis-
ease; A. Pelgrini, syphilis; Chris
Nagle, senility.
Number patients February 1st, 49.

Beware of Quackery for Catarrh that
contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the
sense of smell and completely de-
range the whole system when entering
it through the mucous surfaces. Such
articles should never be used except
on prescriptions from reputable
physicians, as the damage they will
do is tenfold to the good you can
possibly derive from them. Hall's
Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J.
Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains
no mercury, and is taken internally,
acting directly upon the blood and
mucous surfaces of the system. In
buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure
you get the genuine. It is taken in-
ternally and made in Toledo, Ohio,
by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials
free. Sold by druggists. Price, 75c.
Bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for consti-
pation.

Lehnhardt's Candy

Is so pure, fresh and delicious
that each piece seems to hold
some new delight to lure you
on to

"Just one more."

Mail us a P. O. or express
money order, and we will do
the rest.

One pound box 75c.
Two pound box \$1.35.
Chocolate or French Mixed.
Put up in heat resisting,
moisture proof packages.

Express or postage prepaid.

LEHNHARDT'S

1159 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Washington Letter.

Washington, January 25, 1907.

At last what seemed to be an inter-
minable fight in the senate over the
discharge of the negro battalion has
come to an end with the passage of
a resolution ordering the committee on
military affairs to make an investiga-
tion of the Brownsville affair.
Senator Foraker won the point for
which he was contending, though the
president and his friends endeavored
to obscure the issue by bringing into
the discussion the question of the
senate's right to inquire into and de-
cide upon his right to dismiss the
soldiers. This compelled senator
Foraker to give grounds for his belief
that the president had exceeded his
powers, but it was at no time his
intention to require the committee to
do other than make a thorough ex-
amination of the Brownsville affair
that the individuals guilty of the
murder and other outrages might be
discovered. This the resolution
which has been adopted authorizes,
and the long and bitter fight over its
form has been for the sole purpose of
committing the senate, if possible, to
an endorsement of the president's
action in dismissing the negro com-
panies without the shadow of proof
against any individual member. The
resolution was amended so that it de-
clared that the committee was to con-
duct the investigation "without
questioning the legality or justice of
any act of the president." This is
precisely what the original Foraker
resolution provided, but which the
president's friends would not accept.
The amendment above given has en-
abled them to vote for the resolution,
for it is evident they will claim that
it endorses the president's action,
and that such action can not here-
after be questioned. In view of the
fact, however, that senator Foraker
expressly stated that the amendment
had no such meaning, and the further
fact that it is only by ignoring the
meaning of very simple English that
such construction can be placed upon
it, it is plain that the president and
his friends are in the attitude of the
fabled ostrich which hides his head in
the sand. Upon the conclusion of the
investigation by the committee on
military affairs it is very certain that
there will be raised the question of
the president's power to discharge
three companies in such manner that,
if he is right, he can dismiss the
entire army of the United States
arbitrarily and without accountability
to anyone. The seriousness of the
point involved is at once recognized
if one imagines in the executive chair
a man inimicable to the institutions
of the Republic. He could dismiss
every man in the army of the United
States who was not ready to support
such schemes of ambition as he might
have. In fact, the army could be
made the instrument of wrong and
oppression to the people rather than
a safeguard and protection. The
question whether the president de-
sires to have unrestrained power over
the armed forces of the United States
is raised again by the message he
recently sent to Congress asking for
authority "upon his own initiative
and responsibility, to dismiss any
officer whom he thinks unworthy to
remain in the service." There can
not be two opinions as to the gravity
of the question involved in the
assumption and request of the presi-
dent with regard to his authority over
the army and the navy of the United
States. The country will hear more
on this point later on.

The delegation has succeeded in se-
curing the insertion in the house
rivers and harbors bill of an appro-
priation for improvement of Oakland
harbor on the lines advocated by all
the business interests of the city.
The sum of \$537,500 has been secured,
of which \$368,500 is a new appropria-
tion and \$169,000 the unused balance
on former contracts, which the bill
authorizes to be used on the new pro-
ject. The work is placed under con-
tinuing contract, and as there is no
doubt that congress will allow the
provision there is certainty that
Oakland will before long have a
harbor commensurate with its needs.
Congressman Knowland has been
particularly active in behalf of this
new project, and has received the aid
of his colleagues in both houses.
Senator Perkins has given every
assistance in his power, Oakland
being his home city, and when the
bill gets to the senate, both he and
senator Flint will see that the appropria-
tion goes through. Mr. Geo. D.
Gray, representing the commercial
interests of Oakland, was in Washing-
ton for a week or more assisting con-
gressman Knowland and the delega-
tion before the committee in the
house, and gave valuable aid. About
a week after he returned to California
the committee agreed to insert in the
bill the provision making the appropria-
tion as above. Mayor Frank K.
Mett also took a hand in the matter
and sent a strong telegram to chair-
man Burton, showing the necessity
for securing a deep water harbor for
Oakland. All the arguments present-
ed made it so plain that Oakland was
asking only for what is its due, that
the committee very graciously and
gladly authorized the appropriations.

O. H. Miller, secretary of the
Sacramento Valley Development
Association, has written to senator
Perkins with reference to the work of
Mr. J. B. Stewart, the tobacco expert
sent to California by the Bureau of
Plant Industry. He says that Mr
Stewart is convinced that tobacco can
be profitably grown in the Sacramento
valley and undoubtedly in other parts
of the state which he had not then
examined. Mr Stewart has arranged
with Mr Ramsay, of the Cohn ranch,
Red Bluff, to make experiments on
different kinds of soils, and has
engaged a man in Sacramento to carry
on some tobacco experiments. The
association is hopeful of securing an
appropriation of \$1,000 from the
legislature for tobacco experiments,
and Mr Miller asked senator Perkins
if it will be possible to secure \$3,000
from the government. The senator
has brought the matter to the atten-
tion of Dr. Galloway of the bureau of
plant industry, and if the plan meets
his approval the senator will intro-
duce an amendment to the agricultural
appropriation bill granting \$3,000 for
the purpose named. Mr Stewart is of
the opinion that many of the lands
that are now unproductive can be
made to pay well if planted in
tobacco, and an effort will be made
to have the government co-operate
with the state in this matter which is
of so much importance to California.

A week ago the custom house in
San Francisco called the attention of
Senator Perkins to a recent decision
of the general board of appraisers in
New York admitting free duty cer-
tain black or ripe olives in brine im-
ported in barrels. Such a ruling is
of very great interest to California,
where similar olives are prepared for
market. The senator at once wrote
to the secretary of the treasury call-
ing attention to the very great im-
portance of the decision, and request-
ing that orders be given the collector
at New York to file an application for
review. Secretary Shaw at once
complied with the request, and the
order was given. California olive
growers will therefore have an oppor-
tunity to combat the decision and
endeavor to secure a reversal. In one
or two California papers there has
appeared a dispatch from Washington
stating that congressman Hayes and
the members of the California delega-
tion were "hammering senator Per-
kins' bill" which seeks to amend the
exclusion act. As senator Perkins has
introduced no bill of the kind, it
will perhaps be well to say that the
bill opposed by congressman Hayes
is that of Hon. James B. Perkins, a
congressman from Rochester, New
York.

A few days ago Judge W. W.
Morrow wrote to senator Perkins
regarding the necessity for the in-
stallation of mail chutes in the new
postoffice building in San Francisco,
and at the senator's request the treas-
ury department has consented to
order their installation.
The chamber of commerce of
Berkeley has sent on a petition,
which has been presented to the
senate asking for legislation increas-
ing the salaries of clerks and carriers
in first and second class postoffices.
Yesterday a sub-committee of the
house recommended an amendment to
the postoffice bill increasing such
salaries, and a strong effort will be
made to carry the amendment
through. The salaries of rural carriers
is increased from \$720 to \$840, and
city carriers are substantially bene-
fited. The delegation will stoutly
support the proposed increase.

The chamber of commerce of Stock-
ton has forwarded a petition, which
senator Perkins has presented to the
senate, asking that an appropriation
be made for deepening the channel of
the San Joaquin river to 15 feet to
Stockton, and the Sacramento to the
same depth to Sacramento, with 9 feet
to the mouth of the Feather river,
and 7 feet up that river to Marys-
ville. The chief of engineers in his
report on these rivers states that a
depth of 7 feet has been secured on
the Sacramento at low water and low
tide, 4 to 5 feet to Colusa and 21 to
30 inches to Red Bluff. It is the
opinion of the chief of engineers that
this depth will be sufficient for all
commerce existing and in prospect
for some years to come. This opin-
ion, however, is not accepted by the
members of the delegation familiar
with the conditions in the Sacramento
valley. The report states that the
minimum depth of the San Joaquin
to Stockton is 8 feet. The delegation,
however, showed that the growing
commerce of the two great rivers de-
mands an improvement of the channel,
and authorization was secured through
their efforts for a survey of both
rivers as the first step in carrying out
the project of securing a deep water
way to Stockton, Sacramento, and
Marysville. This survey will deter-
mine the data on which an estimate
of cost can be made and an appropria-
tion secured. It is quite certain,
therefore, that the work of deepening
the channels will be under way before
very long. The appropriation for
snagging and keeping the Sacramento
river clear was increased from \$25,000
to \$50,000 by the delegation. Con-
gressman McKinlay also secured an
appropriation for improving Petaluma
creek, and other waterways were pro-
vided for.

Owing to the efforts of congressman
Knowland an amendment has been
reported to the rivers and harbors
bill authorizing a survey or a ship
channel to Suisun city. A survey
was made twelve years ago but the
committee on rivers and harbors in
the house of representatives refused
to make an appropriation, it being
claimed at that time that the com-
merce did not justify any expenditure
of money by the government. The
board of trade of Suisun recently
gathered statistics showing wonderful
progress during the past few years.
There has been an increase in the
commerce of Suisun by water of over
one hundred per cent since the first

survey was made.
It is likely that another effort
will be made at this session to
secure possession by the government
of the Calaveras Big Tree Groves
that the giant sequoias may be pre-
served. It is well known that speaker
Cannon will not permit the passage
of a bill appropriating money for the
purchase of the necessary land, for
the reason that, in his opinion, it
would set a precedent whereby the
government might be held up by
speculators who would be on the
watch to secure tracts that it might
be desirable at some time to make
public property. A bill drawn on
other lines has been prepared in the
bureau of forestry and will be sub-
mitted to the senate by senator
Perkins, providing for securing
possession of the groves in one of
three ways; first, by giving other
timber land in exchange; second, by
giving stumpage in the forest reserves
equal to the stumpage value of the
growth on the tract where the groves
are situated; third, by accepting
money contributed by private in-
dividuals, and the state of California,
the government contributing one-
third of the cost from sales of lumber
from the forest reserves. By the bill
the groves are placed in charge of the
department of agriculture, as that is
the only department that has funds
that can properly be devoted to its
care. If the groves can be secured
under either of these plans, the trees
will be under proper guardianship
and will be cared for scientifically.
The bureau of forestry has made a
close estimate of the value of the
trees for lumber purposes, and finds
that not exceeding \$211,000 could be
secured from their destruction and
sale as lumber. In consequence the
owner need not expect to get a larger
price, for it will not be granted. If
the bill is passed the bureau of
forestry will at once take hold of the
matter vigorously and endeavor to
arrive at some agreement with Mr
Whiteside. If he should decline to
dispose of the tract on the terms pro-
posed, there is no danger that the
trees will be destroyed, unless
wanton, for the bureau of forestry
states that from their location they
are not now available for lumber and
will not be for very many years to
come.

IF YOU TOUCH your tongue to ALUM

and look in the glass—you will see the effect—
You can't help puckering—it makes you pucker
to think of tasting it.

By the use of so called cheap Baking
Powders you take this puckering, injurious Alum
right into your system—you injure digestion,
and ruin your stomach.

AVOID ALUM

Say plainly—

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Royal is made from pure, refined Grape Cream of Tartar—Costs more
than Alum but you have the profit of quality, the profit of good health.



making can be effected at the same time,
nearly available monazite, zircon,
ilmenite, chromite, garnet, and
cassiterite. It was also found that
the magnetite contained in the black
sands of the Pacific slope constitutes
a greater supply of useful iron ore
than any other known available
source. It offers no obstacle to the
production of high-grade cast iron in
the electric furnace, and this iron
can even be decarbonized to a soft
steel of high quality. It has been
shown that if the heavy sand which
is now going to waste in the slimes
of California and Oregon were saved,
and if only two-thirds of the platinum
therein contained is recovered, the
total production of that metal in the
two states named would exceed 125,-
000 ounces per annum, worth about
\$2,500,000. Assays of small samples
of concentrates from different localities
gave values per ton as follows:
Amador county, Defender, gold \$52.20;
Butte, Empire, gold \$1.65; Calaveras,
Murphy, gold \$6.26 and \$82.20;
Fresno, Shaver, gold \$273.36; Nevada,
Washington, gold \$26.46; Placer, Gold
Run, gold, \$77.42, platinum \$263.46;
San Diego, Banner, gold, \$749.40;
Shasta, Stella, gold \$30.12; Siskiyou,
Jonestown, gold \$38.03; Trinity, Big
Bar, gold \$101.21, platinum \$138.30;
Trinity Center, gold \$47.75; Boulder
Creek, gold \$82.54. Concentrates
from Portland Beach, Alaska, gave
assays ranging from \$310.07 to
\$3,077.09 per ton.

The investigation has made it
evident that very considerable sup-
plies of magnetic iron ore can be
obtained by magnetic concentration
at a low cost at various points on the
Pacific ocean beach, and occasionally
at the mouths of rivers in still waters,
and the cheapness with which elec-
tricity can be supplied through the
utilization of the mountain streams
is a prime factor in solving the ques-
tion of their recovery.

The report gives full description of
the processes employed to recover the
metals in the black sands, and will
evidently point the way to com-
mercial success in the treatment of
the vast mass of what is now only
waste material, but which is rich in
some of the metals most useful to
man. It will give an impulse to
efforts to recover this wasted wealth
which in a few years will undoubtedly
make itself known in a very great
increase in the value of California's
mineral products.

Congressman Knibb has called
the attention of the bureau of forestry
to the situation in regard to grazing
stock in the Tahoe forest reserve,
growing out of the fact that a small
part of the tract is in Nevada. He
holds that it is unjust to California
stockowners who pay for grazing on
the reserve and whose stock is taxed
by the state, to have stock from
Nevada driven over the line to pastur-
age in California, which can not tax
such property as it is owned in Nev-
ada, while California owners are de-
prived of pasturage in their own
state. He suggests, therefore, that
different reserves be confined within
the borders of single states.

Congressman McKinlay will deliver
three lectures in Illinois in February,
one at Springfield on Oriental trade;
one at Evanston on the Japanese
question in California; and in
Chicago he will speak to the Credit
Men's Association on the Panama
canal and the Oriental question. His
aim is to make the people this side of
the Rockies acquainted with the con-
ditions which confront the Pacific
coast by reason of its connection with
the Orient and the pressure of
Oriental immigration.

The river and harbor bill authorizes
surveys of practically all the rocks in
San Francisco that are a menace to
navigation with a view to their re-
moval. This is what the chamber of
commerce of San Francisco has for
years desired.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer* and has been made under his personal supervision since his infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature

Dr. J. C. Ayer
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 71 N. BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Are You Tired, Nervous and Sleepless?

Nervousness and sleeplessness are usually due to the fact that the nerves are not fed on properly nourishing food. They are starved nerves. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood, and thereby the nerves are properly nourished and all the organs of the body are run as smoothly as machinery which runs in oil. In this way you feel clean, strong and vigorous—you are toned up and invigorated, and you are able to do a whole lot of physical or mental work. Best of all, the strength and increase in vitality and health are lasting. The trouble with most tonics and medicines which leave a large, bloating effect for a short time, is that they are largely composed of alcohol holding the drugs in solution. This alcohol shrinks up the red blood corpuscles, and in the long run greatly injures the system. One may feel exhilarated and better for the time being, yet in the end weakened and with vitality decreased. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol. Every bottle of it bears upon its wrapper *The Badge of Honesty*, in a full list of all its several ingredients. For the druggist to offer you something like this, and to say "good" is to insult your intelligence.

Every ingredient entering into the world-famous "Golden Medical Discovery" is produced in a pure and honest manner, and the leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice. No other medicine sold through druggists for like purposes has any such endorsement. The "Golden Medical Discovery" not only produces all the good effects to be obtained from the use of Golden Seal root, in all stomach, liver and bowel troubles, as in dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, stomach and bowel ailments, but the Golden Seal root used in its composition is greatly enhanced in its medicinal action by other ingredients such as Stone root, Black Cherry bark, Bloodroot, Mandrake root and chemically pure tripelepalin glycerine.

"The Common Sense Medical Adviser," is sent free in paper covers on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. For 31 stamps the cloth-bound volume will be sent. Address: Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, biliousness and headache.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.
Nine-tenths of the failures intend to do well. If air castles were real, some people wouldn't be satisfied. We are always meeting people who recall incidents that we had hoped they had forgotten. When people do not enjoy doing the things we do, we are apt to think they do not have a good time. Your neighbor is "funny." If you throw his dog a bone, he suspects you of trying either to poison it or to win its affection from him. It is interesting for a man to look through his old effects if for no other reason than he will see that he is not as big a fool as he used to be. You may have such a fierce admiration for the under dog as to be unfair to the upper dog. The upper dog is often compelled to fight to get his rights. —Atchison Globe.

Care of the Dog.
Dogs vary greatly in their appetites, and occasionally we find a dainty feeder who will nose over a mixed dish of food, picking out a little here and there and showing but little relish for what he does eat. This is an evident sign that something is wrong. Changing his teeth, if a puppy, thus disturbing his system, may be the cause, and in this case a little cooling medicine should be given.

The Worst Part.
A professor of Trinity college, Dublin, overhearing an undergraduate making use of profane language, rushed at him frantically, exclaiming, "Are you aware, sir, that you are imperiling your immortal soul and, what is worse, incurring a fine of 5 shillings?"

Proof.
Edie—Were you taken by surprise when he proposed, dear? Ella—Goodness, yes! Why, I hadn't even looked up his financial standing!—Ally Sloper.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.
Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

A WEST POINT STORY

ODD INCIDENT THAT MADE GENERAL BUELL BREAK A RECORD.

A Flagrant Breach of Discipline That Was Grotesque Enough to Make the General Who Never Laughed Boar In Spite of His Grin.

General Buell, whose timely arrival at Shiloh, some military critics hold, saved General Grant from defeat, was known in the old army as "the man who can't laugh." General Buell was not grave merely; he was grim. Yet two yearling cadets at West Point made General Buell break a record.

It was hot on the plateau above the waters of the Hudson, hotter than the cheek of a fieldpiece, that had been in action, so hot that the leaves on the elm tree shivered and the feet of the packing sentries burned from contact with the only paved path on the government reservation.

The plebes had reported and were quartered in two divisions of barracks, the upper class men having been turned out to share quarters with their comrades in the other divisions.

The June examinations were on. The board of visitors, of which General Buell was a member, had paid his customary visits to mess hall, to academic building and to barracks. It was 10 o'clock in the morning. Two cadets had been thrown by fate and by the arrival of the plebes into the same room of the fifth division of barracks. The thermometer in the shade of the guardhouse registered 90 degrees. In the room in which the two cadets were quartered doubtless it stood 100 degrees higher.

There had been one morning inspection of quarters by an army officer, and the two yearlings, gasping for breath in a room into which the sun beat with no regard for cadet feelings, had every reason to believe that there would be no further inspections that morning. They had stood the ordeal of the examining board at 9 o'clock, and, with no studies in hand, they thought they were safe until the first call for dinner.

By the law of the academy every cadet in quarters was to be in full dress uniform until 11 o'clock. He was not allowed to smoke. His bedding was to be neatly piled at the head of his bunk. In other words, the cadet room and the cadet's person were to be properly ordered and properly arrayed for inspection.

"It's hot," said the cadet who was to become an artillery officer.

"It's hotter than that," said his comrade.

"Let's strip," said the one.

"Done," said the other.

And forthwith they stripped. Then the mattress was pulled from under the bunk and thrown under the window, through which occasionally came a whiff of breeze, grateful though heat laden.

"I'd like to smoke," said the future artilleryman as he threw himself on one of the mattresses.

"I'm going to smoke," said his comrade.

And instant pipes were lighted, and the room began filling with fragrant blue fog.

There was a clink of a sword heard in the hallway. Its sound brought consternation. An inspection was on. Before the two yearlings had time to think there was a rap, and the door was thrown open, and in came, not the ordinary second lieutenant inspecting officer, but Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. LaSalle, commandant of cadets, and Major General Don Carlos Buell, United States Army.

Discipline strikes in. The two cadets, heads together, arms hanging naturally and the little fingers where the seams of the trousers would have been if they had any trousers on.

The future artilleryman was clothed in one sock, and in this attire he was one sock the better of his comrade. They stood there rigid. The position of a soldier was never better maintained. Commandant LaSalle turned purple with rage at this graceless breach of discipline actually paraded before a major general of the United States Army, and a member of the board of visitors.

The cadet who one day was to command a battery had dropped his pipe. The hot bowl touched his great toe, and the burning was too much for even a soldier's stolidity, and he emitted a very boylike "Ouch!"

General Don Carlos Buell took in the spectacle and all the glorious humor of the situation. His grimness was not proof against such a sight as this. He leaned back against a table and roared, and not even the wrath in the commandant's face could check his roaring.

"Come, general," said the commandant; "let us go. I shall report these young men for three flagrant violations of the rules of the academy."

General Buell looked at the guilty ones and roared again. The commandant led the way out of the room, but the culprits heard the laugh of Buell all the way through the hall across the area of barracks, until finally it came as a sort of chuckling echo from the office of the guardhouse.

The culprits were confronted with the probability of a three months confinement to quarters and about fifty hours of extra guard duty as a result of their disregard for discipline. They were in the depths for twenty-four hours, and then the list of the day's delinquents was read, and, lo, their names did not appear!

General Don Carlos Buell had had the laugh of his lifetime, and because of the joy of it he had asked the commandant to spare the offenders.—Chicago Post.

Without going you can get nowhere.—From the Chinese.

A German View of Our Diet. Die Woche of Berlin tells its readers that the average New York business man. Hot cakes, quick lunch dishes, pie, Welsh rabbit, ice cream, grape fruit, oyster cocktails, pork and beans and many other purely American dishes and ice water are referred to as "indigestion promoters." All this," says the writer, "the American eats with relish. They are the dishes of the city and of the country. He balks at the few four things—frankfurter sausages, sauerkraut, butter milk and limburger cheese. These he calls "Dutch foods."

DeWitt's Hazel Salve
For Piles, Burns, Sores.

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50

IN THE WHEELHOUSE.

It Is There That All the Forces of a Great Vessel Are Directed.

On entering the wheelhouse of an ocean liner a landsman is likely to be amazed by the group of instruments and masses of complicated machinery on every hand. Your eye will first be caught by the wheel or wheels, for often there are two or more of them, one directly in line with the other. The first of these is an insignificant looking affair perhaps a foot or so in diameter, which seems out of all proportion to the work it must accomplish. Directly in front of it stands the ship's compass, while back of it are many complicated wheels and levers which transform the slightest motion of the wheel into the great force which guides the ship.

All the great steamers are steered nowadays by the aid of steam or electricity. In the old days half a dozen men at times would struggle with the wheel in high seas, and sailors have been killed by the rapid revolving of the projecting spoke handles. The modern steering gear makes it possible to guide these great ships with the slightest pressure. The rudder, weighing many tons, is perhaps 500 feet astern, yet with a touch of the polished wheel the great 700 foot ship will swing from side to side with almost the delicacy of a compass needle. The wheel that the steersman operates merely governs the steering engine, which, in turn, moves the great rudder.

The most astonishing thing about the bridge is to find the wheelhouse with all its curtains tightly drawn, as often happens, and the man at the helm steering the boat without seeing ahead at all. At night or even by day if the light of the binnacle is confusing the wheelhouse is often completely shut in. The man at the wheel, it is explained, does not need to look ahead. The lookout high up in the "crow's nest" and the officer on watch on the bridge will keep him informed of any object he sighted. The duty of the man at the wheel is to keep the ship on her course. Throughout his watch of four hours he must keep his eyes on the compass and nowhere else.

On one side of the wheelhouse are posted the sailing directions, which give the wheelman explicit orders. The course to be followed for the day is placed in a neat little rack called the compass control. It suggests the rack in church at the side of the pulpit which announces the number of the hymns and psalms for the day's service. The compass control will announce, for instance, N. 7, S. W. or some such formula. The wheelman glances at this as he takes his watch at the wheel and holds the great ship exactly on this course until he is relieved.—Francis Arnold Collins in St. Nicholas.

IDEAS OF HEAVEN.

The Romans believed in the Elysian fields of the Greeks.

The Haitians locate heaven in one of the beautiful valleys of their island.

The Assyrians believe heaven is in the bowels of the earth or far away in the east.

Some natives of the south Pacific think heaven a place where they will be white.

The Greek belief, according to Socrates, was that the pious went to heaven, like prisoners set free, to dwell in unclouded peace.

According to the ancient astronomers, heaven was seven or eight solid spheres, with a planet for the center of each. Some even ran the number up to seventy.

The Egyptians thought heaven to be on many islands at the foot of the Milky way. Those worthy spent the time harvesting beans and in feasting, singing and playing.

Etiquette.

"Etiquette" is a French word which originally meant a label indicating the price or quality, the English "ticket," and in old French was usually specialized to mean a soldier's billet.

The phrase "that's the ticket" shows the change to the present meaning of manners according to code. Burke solemnly explained that "etiquette" was its original application to those ceremonies and formal observances practiced at courts.

The term came afterward to signify certain formal methods used in the transactions between sovereign states.

DANGER IN HIGH SPEEDS.

The Force Developed by Swiftly Moving Automobiles.

Danger to drivers of automobiles grows rapidly greater with each new burst of speed.

The Scientific American develops the theme as follows: "The danger in all cases increases as the square of the speed. Take three machines of the same make, one going five miles an hour, one twenty miles an hour and one forty miles an hour. The second has stored up in it, due to its rapidity of motion, sixteen times as much energy as the first, and if it leaves the road and runs into an obstacle, such as a tree, a stone wall or a ditch, it will strike with sixteen times as great force. In going around a curve or turning a corner it is sixteen times as likely to upset, skid into the ditch or slip a tire. When the power is shut off and the brakes applied it will go sixteen times as far before it can be brought to a stop. If it comes upon a pedestrian suddenly the latter will have to exert sixteen times as much energy to get out of the way in time and if struck will be struck with sixteen times the force. The third machine will be sixty-four times as likely to get into trouble in going around a curve as the first.

"An object going five miles an hour is moving with the same speed as it would have attained in falling ten inches. In moving ten miles an hour it is going as fast as though it had fallen three and a half feet. Twenty miles an hour is generally considered a very conservative speed. Now, twenty miles an hour is the same speed that would be obtained were the machine to fall thirteen feet through the air, thirty miles an hour is equivalent to a fall of thirty feet, forty miles an hour to a fall of fifty-two feet, sixty miles an hour to a fall of 120 feet and 120 miles an hour to a fall of 480 feet.

"A person struck by an automobile going twenty-five miles an hour receives the same jar as though he himself had fallen from a height of twenty-one feet, or, say, from a second story window; by one going forty miles an hour, as though he had fallen fifty-two feet, or, say, from the top of a lofty tree; by one going 120 miles an hour, as though he himself had fallen from the top of the Washington monument."

A GIGANTIC GAMBLE.

Every Step of the Pearl Fishery Attended by Fleeting Fortune.

The world's most gigantic gamble, pregnant with fruit with chance in all variations and shadings, is unquestionably the Ceylon pearl fishery. Compared with it any state lottery pales to insignificance. From the taking of the first oyster to the draining of the last vatful of "matter" every step is attended by flecked fortune, and never is the interest of the people of Portugal or of Mexico keener over a drawing of a lottery, the tickets of which may have been sold at the very thresholds of the cathedrals, than is that of the natives of Ceylon and southern India over the daily results of a Manar fishery.

Each bivalve is a lottery ticket. It may contain a gem worthy of place in a monarch's crown or be a seed pearl with a mercantile value of only a few rupees. Perhaps one oyster in a hundred contains a pearl, and not more than one pearl in a hundred, be it known, has a value of importance. Nature furnishes the sea, pearling banks, oysters and all therein contained. The Ceylon administration conquers the undertakings and for its trouble and trifling outlay exacts a "rake-off" of two-thirds of all that may be won from the deep. And more man, the brown or black diver, receives for his daring and enterprise one oyster in every three that he brings from the ocean's depths, and his earnings must be shared with boat owner, sailors, attendants and assistants almost without number.

For size of "rake-off" there is no game of hazard in the world offering a parallel. The Ceylon government used to exact three out of every four oysters brought in, the current tribute of two out of three having become operative only a few years since.—Frederic C. Penfield in Century.

One Book Authors.

Robert Burton, the author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy," may claim this honor: His book has stood the test of time as few books have. Professor Saltmarsh writes that "all fit readers of English literature have loved him."

Lamb praised "the fantastic great old man" and, indeed, borrowed from him many a choice phrase. Among other remarkable "one book authors" may be mentioned Sir Thomas Malory, whose famous collection of Arthurian romances is one of the imperishable treasures of the English tongue; Richard Hooker, whose "Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity" is still a standard book on the constitution of the Church of England, and Gilbert White, whose immortal "Natural History of Selbourne" is still read with pleasure and profit.

A Widow's Double Grief.

A clergyman who recently called upon a young widow to console with her upon the loss of her husband placed considerable emphasis upon the proposition that the separation was merely temporal and painted in vivid colors the happiness of friends reunited after death. When he stopped for breath the sorrowing one heaved a deep sigh and quietly remarked, "Well, I suppose his first wife has got him again then."—Saturday Review.

Proved It.

Bjones—Why the grouch? Psmith—My wife called me a fool. Bjones—Cheer up. It may not be true. Psmith—But it is. She proved it. Went and dug up a bunch of my old love letters and read 'em to me!—Cleveland Leader.

Notice of Delinquent Sale.

of the Jose Gulch Mining Company a corporation organized under the laws of the state of California, having its office and principal place of business at Butte Basin, Amador county, California, and having its works and property at the same place.

Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessments levied the 3rd day of December, 1906, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name. No. Cert. No. Shares Amt.
C. M. Fuhrman..... 31 20 \$10.00
G. M. Fuhrman..... 122 30 1.00
Stated amount..... 152 50 5.00
Mrs. S. M. Hickel..... 181 20 10.00
Mrs. S. M. Hickel..... 182 20 10.00
J. Stewart..... 202 10 5.00
Henry Stewart..... 212 10 5.00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 15th day of December, 1906, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company and Secretary at Butte Basin, Amador county, California, on the 4th day of February, 1907, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, to pay the amount of assessments and charges with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Witness my hand and seal of said company, Secretary of the Jose Gulch Mining Company.

Office at Butte Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador county, California.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To H. F. Buttenuth (his heirs or assigns)—You are hereby notified that I have expended two hundred dollars (\$200), labor and improvements on the Mountain Queen and Mountain King quartz mines, situated in Nigger Gulch, Volcano mining district, Amador county, State of California.

Notice of the location of said mines are recorded in Vol. 6, of Quartz Records, pages 135 and 195 of Amador county, State of California, in order to hold said mines under the provisions of Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1906, and it within ninety (90) days from the service of this notice, (or within ninety (90) days after this notice by publication) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of expenditure as co-owner, your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2324.

B. W. Pitts.

January 3, 1907-10 w.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL

VOLCANO, AMADOR CO., CAL.

L. H. COOK, Proprietor.

Refitted and renovated throughout. Best of accommodation for commercial travelers.

Tables supplied with best in market. Terms reasonable. jcl

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you have a regular movement of the bowels every day, you're well off. But if you don't, you're in a bad way. The bowels are the most important part of the body, and they should be kept in good health. The best way to do this is by using a cathartic.

CANDY CATHARTIC

It is a pleasant, palatable, and safe cathartic. It is the best for the bowels, and it is the best for the health. It is the best for the bowels, and it is the best for the health. It is the best for the bowels, and it is the best for the health.

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PIONEER FLOUR IS PERFECTION

Made From SELECTED WHEAT Blended According to Our Own Formula Producing Perfect Results and Baked Divinely Fair and Feathery Light Sweet to the Palate's Touch and Snowy White

PIONEER FLOUR MILLS, SACRAMENTO

NORTH MAIN STREET JACKSON, CAL.

CITY MEAT MARKET.

Dealer in Choice Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Hams, Corned Beef, Lard, Bacon, Etc.

At lowest market prices. Orders promptly delivered.

G. X. WENDLING, President. C. M. CROSS, Vice President. H. NATHAN, Secretary & Treas.

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WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MINER'S REQUIREMENTS IN MINING LUMBER AND TIMBER. Delivered to any destination desired.

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Strictly first-class throughout, observation, dining and sleeping cars.

CALIFORNIA

Ogden, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Topeka, Kansas City, St. Louis and other points further East.

Via the Southern Pacific and connections, thus Connecting at Chicago with the 18-hour trains to New York City.

Convenient, Quick, Comfortable.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

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NEW MANAGEMENT.